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Winston Churchill's Career Most Sagacious Politician

FOR a time after David Lloyd George was forced out of office in England the picturesque and irrepressible Winston Churchill remained faithful to the Welsh bar-

He has not been compelled to wait for his reward. Stanley Baldwin announces his cabinet, and lo, the name of Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, leads all the rest.

Was "Talkative" as a Boy

When Churchill was a youngster he was, speaking Americanwise, a fresh youngster. They used to make him run around the cricket grounds at school a set number of times for talking too much.

Saw Indian Service

He went into the army when he was 21, and saw service in India, in Africa, and elsewhere. He was a war correspondent, has been a lecturer, has written several books, all of them excellent, and one—his biography of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill—a work that has been held to be one of the best of English life stories.

If Winston Churchill had no other quality he would be thought of as an author of high rank. He went to the House of Commons when he was but 25, and began in politics as a Tory.

Later he became a Liberal. He was under-secretary of state for the colonies after the Boer War and first lord of the admiralty at 38 in Herbert Asquith's Liberal government.

Churchill is credited with a very bold stroke in the days just preceding the war, which is said to have insured Allied naval supremacy. He was then first lord of the admiralty. The British fleet had just been holding its annual maneuvers at Spithead, late in July, 1914, and was due to disband to its various stations on July 29 when, it is said, on his own responsibility and without consulting his cabinet colleagues, Churchill secretly ordered the fleet not to disband, but to repair intact to its war base.

Inspired Dardanelles Move

Later in the war Churchill was the chief inspiration for the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition. The failure of that expedition, followed by the formation of the coalition ministry, led to his retirement, but when Mr. Lloyd George took the helm after the retirement of Mr. Asquith he made Churchill his minister of munitions, in which capacity he served efficiently until the end of the war. In the reorganization of the Lloyd George cabinet after the war Churchill became secretary for war, and as such handled the demobilization. He retired with the fall of his leader.

Some Brief But Wise Words Maxims of La Rochefoucauld

NO ONE has ever succeeded in saying so many wise things in as few words as La Rochefoucauld, Frenchman. Go through his thin volume of Maxims at random and you will find these:

We promise according to our hopes, and perform according to our fears.

In order to establish themselves in the world, men do all they can to appear established here.

Truth does not do so much good in the world as its appearances do evil.

There is only one sort of love, but a thousand different copies of it.

The head is always the dupe of the heart.

However brilliant an action may be, it ought not to pass for great when it is not the result of a great design.

Hope, deceitful as she is, serves at least to conduct through life by an agreeable path.

Some people resemble ballads, which are only sung at a certain time.

Perfect valor is to do unwitnessed what we should be capable of doing before all the world.

Hypocrisy is the homage which vice renders to virtue. Pride does not like to owe, and self-love does not like to pay.

La Rochefoucauld believed that no man deserves to be praised for his goodness unless he has the strength of character to be wicked.

"All other goodness," he opined, "is generally nothing but indolence or impotence of will."

Although men pride themselves on their great actions, these are often the result, not of any great design, but of chance.

How Soviets Fight Religion They Regard It As Opium

A MODEST little Irishman, who probably knows more about Russia from the inside than any other living authority, arrived in New York recently. He is Capt. Francis McCullagh, whose dispatches to the New York Herald for the first time proved the definite anti-Christian policy of the Bolsheviks. He is here to talk with American authorities on Russia, and to lecture.

"Some of my friends wrote me," he said, "that there seemed to be some tendency on the part of some of the religious bodies in this country to temporize with the Bolsheviks or to attempt to work with them. We had the same tendency in England. But from my own first-hand knowledge of conditions in Moscow and the policies of the leaders of the Soviet I know that these persons are committing a grave error. In view of the perfectly authenticated documents and propaganda which I am prepared to show to Americans who are interested, it is little short of sacrilege for any organization aspiring to the title of religious to support the present Russian government in any way."

Trial Story Stirred World

Capt. McCullagh's accounts of the trials of the prelates of the Russian Orthodox and Catholic churches stirred the world and were instrumental in saving the lives and the liberties of at least a few of the unfortunate clerics.

"The persecution of the Patriarch Tikhon and of Archbishop Cepiak," he said, "were not sporadic bursts of feeling. They were symptoms of a definite and basic policy followed out by the leaders of the Soviet to live up to the motto, 'Religion is the opium of the people.' Nor is that motto a mere string of empty words. I have with me copies of the speeches of Bolshevik leaders and formal declarations of policy in which they demand the eradication of all religion or religious feeling from the people. These are not propaganda. They are their own statements for their own use. The propaganda is of such a nature that it cannot be printed and can hardly be referred to in decent company. The obscene blasphemies heaped upon everything enshrined in the Christian heart are beyond anything the world has ever known of this sort."

Capt. McCullagh left England the day after the famous Zemovieff letter was made public with such disastrous results on the election campaign of the Labor government. He is sure of the authenticity of the document, as he had heard of it and of the source from which it came before it was published. He says there are other documents that might have been made public at the same time.

Surprised at Result

"One surprising result of the campaign," he said, "is that my compatriots in England, the very large Irish vote, seem to have voted with the long-hated Conservatives. Many of them, in the industrial districts as they are, have been supporting the Labor government. The Irish in England are a devout people, however, who know something of what the Bolsheviks have done to religion. So that when the definite connection between Moscow and some of the labor leaders was revealed they left that party."

"Every one realized the hopeless position into which the Liberal party had been thrown, and rather than waste their votes they gave them to the party that has been the traditional enemy of the Irish for generations, the party of union, 'resolute government' and coercion. The Irish are beginning to have a high opinion of Stanley Baldwin and the firmness with which he has held his party in line behind the Irish settlement and the treaty."

A Few Simple Rules of Life One Book—Whole Education

PRESERVE yourself, instruct yourself, moderate yourself, live for your fellow men, that they may live for you. That is the essence of the philosophy of Volney, Frenchman, whose book, "Ruins of Empires," has been called a complete education.

Man's obstacle is his ignorance, which misleads him in the means and deceives him in causes and effects, he observed.

Education, moderation, combined with unselfish interests in other men, will indeed accomplish the true work of civilization, he believed.

"Man will enlighten himself by experience; he will become right by dint of errors; he will grow wise and good because it is his interest to be."

"Individuals will feel that, instead of dividing their interests they ought to unite them, because equality constitutes their force."

"The rich, that the measure of enjoyment is bounded by the constitution of the organs, and that lassitude follows satiety."

"The poor, that the employment of time and the peace of the heart compose the highest happiness of men."

Volney begins his study of men's mind with this invocation:

"Hail, solitary ruins, holy sepulchres and silent walls. You I invoke, to you I address my prayer. While your aspect averts with secret terror the vulgar regard, it excites in my heart the charm of delicious sentiments, sublime contemplations. What useful lessons, what affecting and profound reflections you suggest to him who knows how to consult you."

"When the whole earth, in chains and silence, bowed the neck before its tyrants, you had already proclaimed the truths which they abhor; and confounding the dust of the king with that of the meanest slave, did announce to man the sacred dogma of equality. Within your pale, in solitary adoration of liberty, I saw her genius arise from the mansion of the dead; not such as she is painted by the impassioned multitude, armed with fire and sword, but under the august aspect of justice, poising in her hand the sacred balance wherein are weighed the actions of men at the gates of eternity."

The human race will become one great society, one individual family, governed by the same spirit, by common laws, and enjoying all the happiness of which their nature is susceptible.

That is Volney's great prophecy.

Sled Length on Immigration Davis for Drastic Selection

WE are operating in the United States under a new immigration law, which became effective about four months ago, and which, while establishing our immigration control on a numerical limitation basis, is a step toward selective immigration. I favor a complete selective system, under which we would examine and qualify in their native countries only such applicants for admission to this country as conform to our standards as established by law and can fit into places in this country where they are needed."

So said James J. Davis, secretary of labor, just before he sailed recently on a tour of seven South American countries which, he explains, are immigrant receiving stations like the United States. He will study the policies and methods of these countries in dealing with immigrants and the immigration problem, particularly in relation to European arrivals.

"The present law seems to be working well in so far as we have been able to check up its administration in the short time it has been in operation. There are, however, some provisions which ought to be changed, and I expect to ask Congress to make certain amendments. For instance, I would provide for preference in admission to this country for the families of aliens already in the United States. Humanity demands that our immigration laws shall not operate to keep husband and wife, brothers and sisters or parents and children apart wherever it is possible to bring them together. Our whole civilization is built upon the unit of the family, and nothing in our laws should work toward the destruction of that unit. There is an economic reason, too, for uniting the families of immigrants. For if the alien is unable to bring his family to his new country he is forced to support it abroad with the wages which he earns in America.

"Congress should act promptly in the coming winter session to so amend the law as to permit the reuniting of families now separated through the provisions of the act. It would be well also to consider some method of providing for the admission of the alien-family as a unit."

Arracombe Wood

By CHARLOTTE MEW

Some said, because he wud'n spaike Any words to women but Yes and No, Nor put out his hand for Parson to shake He mun be bird-witted. But I do go By the lie of the barley that he did sow, And I wish no better thing than to hold a rake Like Dave, in his time, or to see him mow.

Put up in a churchyard a month ago, "A bitter old soul," they said, but it wasn't so. His heart were in Arracombe Wood where he'd used to go.

To sit and talk w' his shadder till the sun went low,

Though what it was all about us'll never know. And there baint no mem'ry in the place Of th' old man's footmark nor his face; Arracombe Wood do think more of a crow— Will be violets there in the Spring: in Summer time the spider's lace; And come the Fall, the whizzle and race Of the dry, dead leaves when the wind gies chase; And on the Eve of Christmas, fallin' snow.

To Those Who Fail

By JOAQUIN MILLER

"All honor to him who shall win the prize," The world has cried for a thousand years; But to him who tries, and who fails and dies, I give great honor and glory and tears.

Give glory and honor and pitiful tears To all who fail in their deeds sublime; Their ghosts are many in the van of years, They were born with Time, in advance of Time.

Oh, great is the hero who wins a name, But greater many and many a time, Some pale-faced fellow who dies in shame, And lets God finish the thoughts sublime.

And great is the man with a sword undrawn, And good is the man who refrains from wine; But the man who fails and yet still fights on, Lo, he is the twin-born brother of mine.

BOTH WERE FORTUNATE

Farmer Giles, canvassing for members for a raffle, asked one of his neighbors to enter. "George," he said, "be you a-goin' in for my raffle?" "How much?" asked George. "Five shillings," was the reply. "Put me down," answered George. "I'll pay you tomorrow." Next day the two met again. "Well," said George, "who won the prize?" "I wcn the first prize," said the farmer. "Wasn't I lucky?" "Who won the second?" "My wife won the second; wasn't she lucky?" "And who won the third?" queried George patiently. "My darter; wasn't she lucky?" By the way, you haven't paid your five shillings yet." "No," said George. "Wasn't I lucky?"

THE IRISH WAY OF IT

In moving and settling down the Jones family had subsisted on short rations, and one morning Mrs. Jones found herself facing an unknown deficit. "Mary," she said to the maid of all work, "what is there in the storeroom?" "Every blessed thing is given out but the tea an' coffee," Mary informed her, "an' sure they will, too, if they last long enough."

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